United Nations A/58/851

General Assembly

Distr.: General
2 July 2004
English
Original: Spanish

Fifty-eighth session
Agenda items 29, 86, 116 and 117

Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

Questions relating to information

Right of peoples to self-determination

Human rights questions

Letter dated 1 July 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose the text of the declaration made this morning, 1 July 2004, by the National Assembly of People's Power of the Republic of Cuba (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 29, 86, 116 and 117.

(*Signed*) Orlando **Requeijo Gual**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

04-41311 (E) 090704 090704

Annex to the letter dated 1 July 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Declaration by the National Assembly of People's Power of the Republic of Cuba

The empire wants to crush the Cuban nation and insolently and arrogantly proclaims its intentions.

It is intensifying the economic war, internal subversion, anti-Cuban propaganda and pressure on the rest of the world to pave the way for a direct military intervention that would destroy the Revolution, put an end to our independence and sovereignty and realize the old annexionist dream of seizing control of Cuba.

Yesterday, Washington implemented new and brutal measures against both the Cuban people and Cubans living in the United States of America. These measures were defined by their authors as part of a plan to bring "a rapid end" to the revolutionary Government.

The new measures reinforce the unjust and discriminatory restrictions imposed on those Cubans, the only national group to which the United States Government, in flagrant violation of its own Constitution, dictates the kind of contact its members can have with their relatives and country of origin. They no longer even have the right to visit Cuba once a year. They can now do so only once every three years, and must be issued with a specific authorization valid for a maximum of 14 days in Cuba. The amount of money they may spend in Cuba or send to their families has been severely reduced. Visits and remittances are now strictly limited to what the Bush Administration describes as "immediate family" and arbitrarily exclude, inter alia, aunts and uncles, cousins and nephews and nieces. What legal precedent can the United States authorities cite for such an intrusion into individuals' private lives? Where are the "family values" so lauded by the current President and his friends? Is Mr. Bush still calling himself a "compassionate conservative"?

The authors of the measures and those responsible for enforcing them have warned that there will be no exceptions, that they will be applied retroactively and rigorously and that heavy fines and severe prison sentences await those who breach the embargo. A kind of apartheid has been created for Cubans living in the United States.

Yesterday also saw the cancellation of almost all the licences that, although subject to onerous restrictions, permitted some United States citizens to visit our country. Licences will not even be issued in cases where the visitor would not be spending any money in Cuba. This move proves that, in addition to intensifying the embargo and damaging the Cuban economy, the measures also aim to prevent millions of Americans from coming into direct contact with our reality, a right recognized for three consecutive years by a substantial majority of the United States Congress. What are Mr. Bush and the ultra-reactionary mafia responsible for enacting this irrational policy afraid of?

One aspect of the United States plan is particularly cynical. On the one hand, it imposes drastic restrictions on the remittances that Cubans residing in the United

States can send to their relatives in Cuba yet, on the other hand, it allows and encourages anyone to provide money and material support to the groups of traitors operating here under Washington's orders. While depriving United States citizens of their right to visit Cuba, the Administration spends federal funds on arranging for individuals from third countries to come here with the express purpose of supplying these mercenaries. Over the next two years, US$ 59 million will be spent on those activities and on other actions designed to undermine Cuban society. Of that amount, US$ 18 million will be used for radio and television broadcasts from a C-130 military aircraft, an irresponsible and illegal provocation that violates international aviation and telecommunications law.

The United States is also threatening to apply with increasing arbitrariness those sections of the Helms-Burton Act specifically designed to penalize businessmen from third countries. In the celebrated "understanding" it signed with the European Union, the United States Administration undertook to endeavour to eliminate those sections of the Act. However, it never took any action in that respect. Now Bush, adding insult to injury, is threatening to implement them even more aggressively.

Disingenuously disguised as "assistance to a free Cuba", the infamous document, consisting of over 450 pages full of hatred, lies and tiresome rhetoric, describes in minute detail the measures that Washington would impose if it managed to take possession of our country. Cuban society would be completely subjugated to the United States, which would dominate each and every one of its activities. A complete account of such unbridled interventionism would be endless, but some aspects of the United States plan offer an idea of the extent of the servitude and exploitation to which Cubans would be subjected:

- One of the first tasks of the so-called "transition government" would be to restore property to the former exploiters, including dwellings and land sought by the annexionist mafia that supported Batista. The process, which would be rapidly completed, would be overseen by the United States Government by means of a special mechanism. The infamous document specifically provides for the eviction of those residing in reclaimed dwellings or unable to pay exorbitant rents, the return to the practices of evicting peasant farmers and dissolving farming cooperatives and the reconstitution of the former large estates. The provisions of the Helms-Burton Act are now expressed in even more blatant language.

- All sectors of the economy would be privatized, and a permanent United States government committee for economic reconstruction, to be established immediately, would control them.

- Subsidies and price controls in respect of goods and services supplied to the public would be abolished.

- The social security and welfare system would be dismantled and benefits and pensions would no longer be paid.

- Health-care and education services would be re-privatized.

This would be a return to the most brutal form of capitalism under the yoke of a foreign power.

The consequences for our people would be so terrible that even the report itself acknowledges that the "transition" "would not be easy" and would be met by widespread opposition from Cuban society. For this reason, it stresses that the "immediate priority" is the assembling of repressive forces that would be organized, trained, equipped and advised by the United States Government.

As evidence of his genuine intention to go through with the intervention and subject Cuba to an annexionist regime, the President of the United States would immediately appoint an official responsible for coordinating all the aggressive measures designed to overthrow the Revolution. This official, a kind of hybrid version of Valeriano Weyler and Leonard Wood, would subsequently lead the interventionist government: A truly genocidal strategy.

The United States will certainly not be able to bring such evil plans to fruition.

It would first have to invade this country and initiate a military occupation and then crush popular resistance. This will never happen. We are ready and willing to fight to the death to prevent it. If they attack us, they will find a united, educated population with a glorious history of heroism, struggle and sacrifices for freedom that will never surrender its independence or its ideals of justice and solidarity and will never relinquish the fine, noble and profoundly humane society that it has managed to construct despite the empire's acts of aggression. If they attack us, they will suffer their greatest and most humiliating defeat.

We shall confront these measures and any others that our enemies may devise. We shall stand our ground and fight. Firmly united behind Fidel, Raúl and our Party, guided by their wise and consistent leadership, we shall advance ever onwards to victory.

National Assembly of People's Power of the Republic of Cuba

Havana, 1 July 2004

Year of the 45th anniversary of the triumph of the Revolution

United Nations A/58/852–S/2004/574

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
16 July 2004
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 37
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Fifty-ninth year

Letter dated 15 July 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I provide you with the following summary of Israeli violations and acts of aggression committed against Lebanon during the period from 12 June to 9 July 2004:

12 June 2004

Between 0715 and 1015 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the sea off Tyre at a distance of 12 miles from the coast, proceeding in the direction of Beirut, then circled over Damur and Beirut, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 1055 and 1130 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew at very high altitude over the occupied Shab`a Farms.

Between 2115 and 2145 hours two Israeli helicopters overflew the said Farms.

13 June 2004

Between 1000 and 1013 hours two Israeli warplanes overflew the sea off the region of Shikka at a distance of 12 miles from the coast, heading east and penetrating five miles inland and then flying south, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 1025 and 1050 hours four Israeli warplanes flew north over the Bint Jubayl area, at which point two of the aircraft circled between the Nabatiyah and Marj `Uyun areas, then headed north as far as the Na`imah area and then west. All four of the aircraft circled between the Batrun and Byblos (Jubayl) areas, all of them thus violating Lebanese airspace.

At 1325 hours in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah a gunboat fired a number of rounds from medium-sized weapons in the direction of the territorial waters.

Between 1400 and 1430 hours Israeli enemy forces positioned at Zibdin, within the occupied Shab`a Farms area, fired a number of 120-mm rounds in the area around Birkat al-Naqqar, within the said area.

04-43043 (E) 210704 210704

14 June 2004

Between 0030 and 0940 hours an Israeli gunboat in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah fired an illumination flare and a number of rounds from medium-calibre weapons in the direction of the territorial waters. At 1910 hours it returned and fired a number of rounds from medium-calibre weapons in the direction of the territorial waters.

Between 0040 and 0200 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew north over the sea off Sidon at a distance of 12 miles from the coast and proceeded as far as Khaldah over the sea, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

15 June 2004

At 2249 hours in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah, an Israeli gunboat fired an illumination flare over the territorial waters.

16 June 2004

Between 0020 and 0210 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew north over the sea off Tyre at an altitude of 26,000 feet and at a distance of 10 miles from the coast, proceeding as far as the Na`imah area, over which it circled, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

17 June 2004

Between 0730 and 1000 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the sea west of Sidon at a distance of 10 miles from the coast, heading towards Beirut, and circled between Beirut and Damur, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 1005 and 1255 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the sea west of and in the direction of Tyre at a distance of 12 miles from the coast and circled between Tyre and Sidon over the sea at a distance of 2 miles from the coast, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

At 1430 hours Israeli enemy forces strafed the area around their outpost at Ruwaysat al-Alam, within the occupied Shab`a Farms area, with medium-weapons fire.

18 June 2004

At 1100 hours, in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah, a gunboat fired a number of rounds from medium-calibre weapons in the direction of the territorial waters. Returning at 2050 hours, it again fired a number of rounds from medium-calibre weapons in the direction of the said waters.

At 2250 hours Israeli enemy forces, from their outpost on Radar hill, within the occupied Shab`a Farms, fired a number of rounds from medium-calibre weapons at the area around the outpost.

19 June 2004

Between 2235 and 2245 hours, in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah, an Israeli gunboat fired a number of rounds from medium-calibre weapons and two illumination flares over the territorial waters.

20 June 2004

Between 1130 and 1200 hours an Israeli warplane overflew the occupied Shab`a Farms and the villages of Ramiyah and Marwahin, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 2107 and 2135 hours two Israeli aircraft flew east over the sea off Tyre, attacked Jamus hill, south of the village of Tiri, launching four air-to-ground missiles, and then circled over the Tyre and Bint Jubayl regions, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

At 0924 hours, in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah, an Israeli gunboat fired a number of rounds from medium-calibre weapons in the direction of the territorial waters.

22 June 2004

Between 0240 and 0800 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew at an altitude of 28,000 feet over the sea off Sidon at a distance of 12 miles from the coast, heading towards Beirut, then circled between Beirut and Damur at a distance of 2 miles over the sea and the land, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 1104 and 1350 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the sea off Tyre at medium altitude, then circled over Beirut and Sidon, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

At 1310 hours Israeli enemy forces, from their outpost on Radar hill, within the occupied Shab`a Farms, fired a number of rounds from medium-calibre weapons at the area around the said outpost.

At 2045 hours, in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah, an Israeli gunboat fired two illumination flares over the territorial waters.

23 June 2004

At 0400 hours, in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah, an Israeli gunboat fired an illumination flare over the territorial waters. Between 2205 and 2210 hours it returned and fired a number of rounds from light and medium weapons in the direction of the said waters.

Between 1105 and 1350 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew east over the sea off Tyre at a distance of 12 miles from the coast and at an altitude of 25,000 feet and circled between Sidon and Beirut at a distance of 2 miles over the sea, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

24 June 2004

Between 0325 and 0445 hours, in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah, an Israeli gunboat fired an illumination flare over the territorial waters.

At 1909 hours Israeli enemy forces, from their Ramta, Ruwaysat al-Alam and Summaqah outposts, within the occupied Shab`a Farms, fired a number of rounds from medium-calibre weapons at the area around their positions.

Between 2005 and 2010 hours two Israeli helicopters flew opposite the village of Hawla, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

At 2220 hours, from their outpost at Abbasiyah, Israeli enemy forces fired a number of rounds from light and medium weapons at the area around their position.

25 June 2004

Between 1030 and 1445 hours Israeli enemy forces strafed the area around their Radar hill and Ruwaysat al-Alam outposts, within the occupied Shab`a Farms, with medium-weapons fire.

26 June 2004

Between 0915 and 0930 hours, in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah, an Israeli gunboat fired a number of rounds from medium-calibre weapons in the direction of the territorial waters.

27 June 2004

At 1400 hours, in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah, an Israeli gunboat fired a number of rounds from light and medium weapons in the direction of the territorial waters. It then returned at 1400 hours and fired an illumination flare over the said waters.

Between 1830 and 1930 hours two Israeli helicopters flew at various altitudes over the occupied Shab`a Farms.

At 2350 hours Israeli enemy forces, from their outposts with the occupied Palestinian territory, fired three illumination flares over the said territory opposite the village of Kafr Killa.

28 June 2004

Between 2100 and 2130 hours two Israeli helicopters overflew the occupied Shab`a Farms. They then returned and overflew the said Farms again between 2325 and 2340 hours.

29 June 2004

At 0430 hours, in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah, an Israeli gunboat fired an illumination flare over the territorial waters. It returned at 1400 hours and fired a number of bursts in the direction of the said waters.

Between 1040 and 1125 hours two Israeli warplanes flew north over the village of Khiyam at an altitude of 40,000 feet as far as the Shikka region, then circled over Beirut, Damur and the sea. At 1040 hours they were followed by two Israeli warplanes which flew north over the village of Khiyam as far as Rumaylah, then circled over Rumaylah. Sidon, Jazzin and the sea. The four aircraft then headed south and circled over the Marj `Uyun and Bint Jubayl areas, at which point two of them left, while the remaining two circled over Tyre and the sea, all four thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 2120 and 2140 hours two Israeli helicopters flew at medium altitude over the occupied Shab`a Farms, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

30 June 2004

Between 0645 and 0929 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew east over the sea off Tyre at a distance of 12 miles from the coast as far as Na`imah, continued towards Beirut at a distance of 3 miles from the coast and an altitude of 27,000 feet and finally headed south over the sea to Naqurah, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 1030 and 1050 hours two Israeli helicopters overflew Lebanese territory along the border opposite Labbunah. They then returned between 2045 and 2330 hours and overflew the occupied Shab`a Farms at various altitudes.

Between 1945 and 2030 hours, in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah, an Israeli gunboat fired a number of bursts in the direction of the territorial waters. It then returned between 2320 and 2400 hours and launched a number of illumination flares over the said waters.

1 July 2004

At 0005 hours, in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah, an Israeli gunboat fired an illumination flare over the territorial waters. It then returned at 0740 and 2114 hours and fired a number of bursts of fire and four illumination flares over the said waters.

At 1050 hours Israeli enemy forces strafed the area around their outposts on Radar hill, within the occupied Shab`a Farms, with medium-weapons fire.

Between 1825 and 2125 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the sea off Sidon at a distance of 12 miles from the coast, heading east as far as the Bekaa and circling over the areas of Saghbin, Jubb Jannin, Anjar, Zahle and Chtaura, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 2030 and 2100 hours two Israeli helicopters overflew the occupied Shab`a Farms.

2 July 2004

Between 0420 and 0630 hours, in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah, an Israeli gunboat fired a number of rounds from medium-calibre weapons and an illumination flare over Lebanese territorial waters. It returned between 1945 and 2220 hours and fired a number of bursts over the said waters.

At 1824 hours Israeli enemy forces strafed the area around their Radar hill and Ruwaysat al-Alam outposts, within the occupied Shab`a Farms area, with medium machine-gun fire.

3 July 2004

Between 0225 and 0300 hours, in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah, an Israeli gunboat fired an illumination flare and a number of rounds from medium-calibre weapons in the direction of the territorial waters.

4 July 2004

At 1430 and 1610 hours Israeli enemy forces strafed the area around their Radar hill and Ruwaysat al-Alam outposts, within the occupied Shab`a Farms, with medium and light machine-gun fire.

At 2000 hours, in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah, an Israeli gunboat fired a number of rounds from medium-calibre weapons in the direction of the territorial waters.

5 July 2004

Between 0850 and 0900 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew south over the sea off the Na`imah region at a distance of 12 miles from the coast and an altitude of 28,500 feet, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 0925 and 1000 hours two Israeli helicopters overflew the occupied Shab`a Farms.

At 0909 hours, in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah, an Israeli gunboat fired a number of rounds from medium-calibre weapons in the direction of the territorial waters. Returning at 2305 hours, it launched an illumination flare over the said waters.

6 July 2004

Between 0015 and 0615 hours, in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah, an Israeli gunboat fired an illumination flare and a number of rounds from medium-calibre weapons in the direction of the territorial waters.

Between 1150 and 1210 hours two warplanes overflew the sea off Sidon at a distance of 12 miles from the coast, heading towards Beirut, proceeded as far as Tripoli, then returned south over the sea at a distance of 4 miles from the coast, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

Between 1600 and 1630 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the occupied Shab`a Farms at medium altitude.

7 July 2004

Between 0930 and 0945 hours an Israeli military aircraft flew at extremely high altitude over the occupied Shab`a Farms. Between 1330 and 1345 hours it returned and overflew Tyre at extremely high altitude, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

At 1355 hours Israeli enemy forces, from their outpost on Radar hill, within the occupied Shab`a Farms area, fired a number of rounds from medium-calibre weapons at the area around the said outpost.

8 July 2004

Between 0020 and 0550 hours, in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah, an Israeli gunboat fired a number of machine-gun bursts and an illumination flare over the territorial waters.

Between 0900 and 1015 hours an Israeli military aircraft flew over the occupied Shab`a Farms and the village of Yarun and along the Lebanese-Palestinian border opposite the regions of Naqura and Alma al-Sha`b, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

On the night of 8 to 9 July, between 2145 and 0040 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the sea west of Sidon at a distance of 12 miles from

the coast and at an altitude of 26,000 feet, heading towards Beirut, and circled between Beirut and Damur, thus violating Lebanese airspace.

9 July 2004

At 1030 hours, in the open sea off Ra's Naqurah, an Israeli gunboat fired a number of machine-gun bursts in the direction of the territorial waters. It then returned between 1904 and 2034 hours and fired a number of bursts and an illumination flare over the said waters.

These grave violations are part of a series of persistent and provocative Israeli violations of Lebanese airspace and territory and are in contravention of the principles of international law and the resolutions of international legitimacy, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations has repeatedly called for their cessation.

In view of these violations and the stepping-up of Israeli threats to Lebanon and the safety of its territory and its citizens, Lebanon calls upon the Security Council to deter and prevent Israel from such dangerous acts, which pose a threat to international security and peace. Israel must assume full responsibility for those acts and for any consequences to which they may give rise.

In drawing your attention to the gravity and possible consequences of such acts, I request to have this letter of complaint circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 37, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sami **Kronfol**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/58/853–S/2004/575

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
16 July 2004
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 37
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Fifty-ninth year

Letter dated 15 July 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical table showing the number of Israeli violations which occurred during June 2004, i.e., a total of 103 violations.

These acts of aggression reaffirm Israel's hostile attitude, and the nature and number of these unjustified and inexcusable violations and acts of aggression confirm Israel's premeditated intent to threaten and provoke and to disrupt security and stability in order to serve its aggressive, expansionist objectives throughout the region.

In drawing your attention to the gravity and possible consequences of such acts, I request that this letter of complaint be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 37, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sami **Kronfol**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

04-42951 (E) 190704 200704

Annex to the letter dated 15 July 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Information summary
Statistical table showing the number of Israeli violations during June 2004

Air violations				*Sea violations*	*Land violations*				
					Military acts of aggression	*Field violations*	*Breaches*		*Remarks*
Military jet	*Reconnaissance*	*Helicopter*	*Total*	*Crossing of territorial waters, artillery fire and shooting of flares over territorial waters*	*Air raids, artillery fire, shelling of military positions and important centres, attacks on and killing of civilians*	*Artillery fire, shelling, infiltration and crossing of international borders*	*Threats and displaying of weapons, bulldozing of soil, placing of barbed wire and setting-up of installations inside Lebanese territory*	*Total violations*	*Total number of violations during the previous month*
20	19	11	50	24	4	16	9	103	111

United Nations A/58/854–S/2004/577

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
20 July 2004
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 37
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Fifty-ninth year

Identical letters dated 20 July 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that starting at 10:30 a.m. on 20 July 2004, the Israeli forces undertook to create further tension in the South across the Blue Line by committing aerial acts of aggression and field artillery shelling that affected locations and areas opposite the village of Ayta al-Sha`b and other neighbouring Lebanese villages. The successive acts of aggression were as follows:

- At 1025 and 1135 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the Tibnin region at extremely high altitude;
- At 1035 hours Israeli artillery fired three tank shells from Ramta, within the occupied Shab`a Farms, in the direction of the area around Birkat al-Naqqar;
- At 1115 hours the Israeli army fired a tank shell from the Israeli position Al-Bayad, near Ramiyah, in the direction of Ruwaysat al-Hadab on the outskirts of the village of Ayta al-Sha`b on the Blue Line, which resulted in the death of a member of the resistance;
- At 1130 hours a reconnaissance aircraft overflew the Rashaf and Bra`ashit regions while Israeli military aircraft flew along the border;
- Between 1210 and 1255 hours two Israeli Air Force helicopters overflew the Lebanese villages of Ramiyah and Qawzah and fired five air-to-ground missiles at the area around the village of Ayta al-Sha`b and more specifically at Tallat al-Khazzan and Ruwaysat al-Hadab. The shelling resulted in the outbreak of fires, which members of the Civil Defence exerted themselves to extinguish;
- At 1300 hours, flying of Israeli aircraft, helicopter bombing and artillery strafing on Jabal Balat, between the villages of Marwahin and Ramiyah, were recorded. At 1330 hours an Israeli helicopter fired an air-to-ground rocket at Tallat al-Kharrab on the outskirts of Ayta al-Sha`b;

04-43222 (E) 200704 200704

– The aerial bombing and artillery shelling were accompanied by intensive flying by the Israeli Air Force, including reconnaissance aircraft and helicopters. This coincided with an increased level of mobilization and preparedness along the border on the part of the Israeli forces.

Lebanon, which adheres to the resolutions of international legitimacy, attributes to Israel the responsibility for anything which may occur as a result of its aggressive conduct and appeals to the United Nations, in particular the Security Council, and the international community to bring all possible pressure to bear upon Israel to stop these grave violations and acts of aggression.

The Government of Lebanon draws your attention to the extreme gravity of these actions by Israel, which constitute flagrant violations and aggression against Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and appeals to you to intervene and demand that Israel cease these acts and restore the earlier state of affairs. It further requests you to make Israel responsible for any consequences that may arise from its violations of the Blue Line and of Lebanese sovereignty and territorial integrity.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council and of the General Assembly. Lebanon reserves its right to call for a meeting of the Security Council to discuss these acts of aggression whenever it deems it appropriate.

(*Signed*) Sami **Kronfol**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative